

Coming Events

April 29—Rotary Club; Speaker: C.F. Miles on "Red Rat," 12.30 p.m.
 April 29—T.C. 11 meeting, 50 Macdonnell Rd.; Speaker: J. Hendall, 8 p.m.
 May 2—C.B.A. Reunion Dance, Peninsula Hotel.
 May 3—H.K. Singers, first rehearsal of "The Messiah," Cathedral Hall, 5.30 p.m.
 May 7—Green Is. Cement Co. Ltd. annual and extraordinary meetings, Exchange Bldg., noon.
 May 7—Dinner To Sir Mark and Lady Young, B.K. Hotel, 8 p.m.
 May 9—Canton Ins. Office, Ltd., annual meeting, noon.
 May 10 and 17—"Shamshupo Cocktail," K.C.C., 9 p.m.
 May 17—China Emporium extraordinary meeting, 3 p.m.
 May 31—China Emporium annual meeting, 3 p.m.

OPIUM CASES IN KOWLOON

Chan Kwai-man, 30, unemployed, was fined \$100 and \$10, respectively, by Mr. Lattimer at Kowloon yesterday for keeping an opium den at 129 Temple Street, first floor, and possession of a piece of opium, on April 26. Of the nine smokers arrested during the raid, seven were fined \$15 each, while the other two absconded with their bail of \$25 each.

In another case before the same Magistrate, four men were fined a similar amount for keeping an opium den at 2 Canton Road, first floor, while seven others forfeited their bail of \$20.

SI C. J. Askew prosecuted in both cases.

A raid conducted by a Police party under ASP George Leys and DSI Sykes at 9 p.m. on Sunday at 375 Reclamation Street, first floor, resulted in the arrest of the opium keeper and 26 smokers.

The keeper, Chu Shing, 42, unemployed, was fined \$600 and \$20 or six months' hard labour for keeping the den and possession of two mace of opium, respectively, and the 11 smokers who appeared before Mr. Blair-Kerr were fined \$15 each. The 15 absconders had their bail of \$25 each estimated.

Inspector J. Orom prosecuted.

OPIUM CASES

Opium raids carried out by the police resulted in four opium den keepers appearing in Central Court yesterday. Insp. W. A. Manson prosecuted.

First defendants was Lai Tung, 32, who kept a den at 63 Spring Garden Lane and was fined \$1000 or six months' hard labour; six smokers were fined \$25 or two days' imprisonment.

Leung Kan, 25, keeper of a den at 63 Spring Garden Lane (first floor) was fined \$1000 or five months' hard labour; four smokers failed to surrender to their bail of \$25. Bail was estimated.

Tse Lun, 45, was fined \$900 or 4 months' hard labour for keeping an opium den at 105 Queen's Road East. Eight smokers were each fined \$25 or ten days' imprisonment.

Last to appear before Mr. d'Almeida was Chan Tuk, 40, keeper of an opium den at 228 Hollywood Road for which he was fined \$750 or four months' hard labour. Three smokers who failed to appear had their bail of \$30 estimated.

All pipes and lamps seized were ordered to be destroyed.

COCKTAIL PARTY TO BE HELD

Mr. Walter M. Weinberger, Chairman of the British Stores Disposal Board, wishes it to be known by all invited that the party at the Gloucester Hotel this evening will be held as arranged although, owing to unavoidable circumstances, the guests of honour, Mr. Leslie H. Robinson and Brigadier C.G. Clark, have had to amend their plans and will unfortunately not have arrived in the Colony.

WIVES' PRIORITY LIST

The following names have been added to the wives' priority list: 1120—Rhoda Connery; 171A—Vera Valentine; 189A—Hazel Millicent Speers.

JUDGE ILL

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING

Chairman's Too-Much-Profit Warning To Middlemen

Reference To Reasonable Rate Of Income Tax

"No tax is a hundred per cent effective. Experience alone will show whether it will work here. The reasonable rate at which the tax is to be levied should remove all incentive to evasion," said Mr. R. D. Gillespie, head of the local offices of the I.C.I. and member of the Legislative Council, yesterday. He was in the chair at the annual general meeting of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

A strong plea in favour of the institution of a State Lottery in Hong Kong was voiced by Mr. Wallace J. Hansen. In his native Denmark, a state lottery had been operated successfully for over 200 years and even the clergy subscribed to it. He was sure all classes of Chinese society would subscribe to it, and said it would be interesting to see which yielded the most revenue—income tax or the state lottery. In his annual speech, the chairman pointed out that there were fewer price controls in Hong Kong than in other places. He sounded a note of warning. If importers and middlemen extracted undue margins of profit, they could not complain if Government, in the public interest, extended the price control system.

Mr. Gillespie hoped that nationalistic feelings would not prevent China from availing herself of help from the outside. He stressed the importance of an adequate staff or responsible officers in the Inland Revenue Department. He believed that the sooner Japan's manufactures were resumed, the better it would be both for the neighbouring countries and for Japan herself. He posed five questions about the work of the S.T. & I. on which most of them would be interested to have enlightenment.

Proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman said in part: "As no report has been issued since 1940 we have tried to present in one small volume some notice of events in 1941, the war years, and the first steps towards recovery. It seems to be generally agreed that those first steps have taken the Colony quite a considerable distance towards the goal, but, of course, there is still a long way to go."

Housing Position
 "I suppose pre-war conditions will never return—and in some ways it may be a good thing that they should not—but there is no doubt that the present distortion of values leaves everybody worse off than they were when costs and wages were four or five times lower than they are now. The world passed through a similar experience in the early nineteenth century, however, and in due course returned more or less to normal. I expect it will do so again."

"A good deal is printed in the report about the housing and accommodation question; also about orders for building materials, the world shortage of which is the chief cause of the housing problem in every country. Here, of course, it is accentuated by damage due to war and looting, the enormous pressure upon the population resulting from unrestricted immigration and, to a minor degree, Services requisitioning. This last has been under consideration frequently during the past twelve months, but your Committee has felt the need for circumspection. In pressing for release because the need for a considerable garrison is recognised."

"In retrospect, one cannot help thinking it was a good thing the academic theories of Post-war Planning Committees were applied with discretion in the case of Hong Kong. The idea that at first there could be no private trading was manifestly absurd when there were on the spot thousands of Chinese traders and a large number, if not a sufficiency, of local craft. Even in the days when merchant vessels in the Port were few and far between, a quite considerable movement of cargo over the water-front was observable from Chinese junks."

Tonnage Up
 "Shipping using the Port of Hong Kong has steadily increased in the past 12 months, and the record is as follows:—

that there are fewer controls here than in other places. "A word of warning, however, may not be amiss in this connection. If importers and middlemen extract undue margins of profit, they cannot complain if the Government, in the public interest, extends the price control system. Everyone should co-operate in efforts to reduce the cost of living. In saying this, I do not, of course, overlook the fact that shortage of supplies and consequent decreased turnover make pre-war margins of profit insufficient to meet present overheads."

S.T. & I.
 "One has a general impression that useful work has been done during the past eighteen months by the Department of Supplies, Trade and Industry. I cannot say much about this, pending the issue of a full official report of S.T. & I. activities, which I suppose we shall have some day. The matters on which most of us will be interested to have enlightenment are:—

"Has the Department operated at a profit or a loss?"
 "What stocks of various commodities does it hold?"
 Merchants particularly desire to know this, because uncertainty on the point adds greatly to the hazards of trade.

"What success, if any, attended the efforts last summer to issue lengths of cloth on the rice ration tickets?"

"What was the outcome of the requisitioning of piece goods—which upset the whole trade last summer?"

"What were the Department's experiences in regard to its handling of foodstuffs and coal? It is important in the general interest, and for historical purposes, to have the full facts of this matter. The whole world is concerned to know whether the unexampled efforts which have been made internationally after the war to bring about an equitable distribution of staple commodities have justified themselves, or whether we should have done better, on the whole, to leave things to the law of supply and demand and the unrestricted interaction of commercial enterprise."

Many Complaints
 "One thing about the Department of Supplies, Trade and Industry I must say. It is becoming clear that when they receive supplies, either from Japan or from any other source, which it is proposed to distribute through commercial channels, it is essential that a bulletin be issued for general information."

"Many complaints have been received of late that merchants do not know what is going on. It is no answer to say that they should keep in touch with the Department, which certainly cannot cope with hundreds of enquirers individually. Measures should be taken to place all on an equality with regard to trading opportunities as they arise."

"It is important, also, that the Department's policy should be laid down by the Director, and not by heads of the various Sections; also that policy should be linked with that of World Controls and Import Licensing departments in other countries. Instances have occurred of goods being licensed for export here, only to be refused an import licence at destination."

"The question of re-opening Japan to foreign trade through commercial channels is one of great urgency and, I am glad to say, is engaging the attention of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade in London. Many firms here are anxious to obtain re-entry to Japan to get their former businesses started again. The country has an essential contribution to make to world economy. The sooner its manufactures are resumed the better for the people both of neighbouring countries and of Japan itself."

Income Tax
 "I am sure that the Government will be anxious to see that the tax is levied at a reasonable rate, and that it will be effective in removing all incentive to evasion."

not prevent China from availing herself of the help from outside which is freely offered from many directions. "I am sure that the Government will be anxious to see that the tax is levied at a reasonable rate, and that it will be effective in removing all incentive to evasion."

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MR. GILLESPIE RE-ELECTED

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce held after the annual meeting, Mr. R. D. Gillespie was re-elected Chairman of the Chamber, and Mr. P. S. Cassidy was elected Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Key's Reply
 In reply, Mr. Key said: "It is, of course, a painful moment when one comes to the end of a busy year, and thanks of the meeting, which is only a few days distant, from friends of 20 years. These regrets are moderated by the kind remarks of the Chairman and Mr. Wallace Hansen, and the many who have spoken to me in the last few days."

"Public service has always appealed to me as a form of occupation, rather than as a form of private profit. As an 'old newspaper hand'—to adopt Mr. Gillespie's famous phrase—and as the Secretary of this Chamber I may claim to have spent my life in the manner which would most desire."

"If the shipping position reverts to normal before I am too old to be of further use, I have thoughts of combining a career in the shipping industry with service to this Colony, to which I owe much happiness and many of my happiest days."

"I have always been a keen supporter of the Chamber, and I am deeply sorry to part from you all at a time when there is so much to be done and new problems arise every day. But the Chamber has a long and useful career ahead of it, and I am sure that it will continue to be a source of help and guidance to the Colony."

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Readers' Letters

Land Deals
 Sir,—The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce's annual report on the advice of Legal Subcommittee, endorsed the views of the Incorporated Law Society of Hongkong as expressed in correspondence with the Land Officer on the subject" (China Mail, April 26, 1947) of Japan deals.

Briefly, the Law Society insisted that the Government should ratify all land transactions under Kempfeller's Law, unless challenged by the sellers or vendors within two years. If the vendors do not come out to sign again or re-affirm their sales under the Mikado's Co-prosperity regime, which seldom exercised any scruples as required of an occupation belligerent, Hongkong's Government is expected to pay homage to Isagani and Tanaka by acting for the vendors, regardless of their willingness to confirm the title-deeds.

And the original sellers are to bear the burden of proof that duress or coercion (if ever applied) was resorted by the purchasers or vendees!

The language of the Law Society, containing so many juristic phraseologies, amounts to unqualified defence of Japanese rights created through branches of the Law of Nations. Indeed it is a surprising feature of a learned institution incorporated in a Government which the Japanese tried their utmost to destroy. It is more surprising that Hongkong's Chamber of Commerce, whose members suffered from the Japanese rapine of Public Law would have overlooked this important matter and lead the public to wonder what we were fighting for and why we should continue to suffer after the defeat of an enemy who tortured us, by approving land transactions under an authority which gave non-collaborators little or no chance to make a decent living.

More atrocities of the enemy in disregard of International Law have been revealed in the trials of Col. Noma and General Tanaka, since the last time when the defenders of Japanese rights attempted to make the government lift the moratorium on occupation land deals. The execution of British prisoners-of-war and the grants of monopoly and syndicates subsequent to the occupation to collaborators are prima facie evidence that all wealth acquired under the "Captured Territory" Government should be null and void, unless the investors can prove that they were the innocent purchasers.

In China and in Macao, such purchasers have been put in jail or their properties confiscated. Why should Hongkong be so exceptionally magnanimous? The Law Society's correspondence as cited contains no authority in Law to support its contention. If it could, the law was violated by the Japanese, whose monopoly and syndicate systems enabled only close collaborators to accumulate riches to buy houses.

It is hoped therefore that the Government and public may recall the fact that land transactions in the days of the Kempfeller are closely associated with crimes. The purchasers must be required to account for publicly how they could make money to buy lands when loyal subjects were tortured and starved. When and if the court or Land Office is satisfied with their explanations, heavy taxation should be imposed. This war has been different from other wars in that violations of International Law were, so great that trials of collaborators and war criminals, unheard of in last wars, have been conducted extensively.

Thus the legal interpretation of the Law Society cannot be adhered to, even if it invokes Grotius or Hall. International Law, I repeat, does not extend protection to breakers of international Law and their collaborators.

While the British Government are spending money in apprehending and punishing traitors and war criminals, it is indeed strange to find that the learned Law Society should recommend the approval of rights reserved and privileges of those who collaborated with the enemy.

WILLIAM C. CHAN

Why Soviet Russia Is So Intransigent

Expectation Of Grave Economic Collapse In America Before Long Belief Strengthened By Moscow Talks

Geneva, Apr. 27. There is a growing belief among the economic experts assembled at the Geneva Trade Conference that the present intransigent phase of Russian policy is explainable in a large degree by Russian expectation of a grave economic collapse in the United States, says the Geneva correspondent of the New York Times.

This is not just a casual theory spun in Geneva's cocktail bars, he writes, but the sober conclusion of top economic officials of several Western countries who feel keenly that the underlying purpose of their work on the world trade revival programme is to forestall a new collapse both in the United States and elsewhere.

The end of the Moscow Conference, with virtually no progress having been made on outstanding issues, has strongly reinforced the belief that the Russians do not want issues settled now.

The reasoning supporting this view is: It is not that the Russians are waiting in hopes of developing the atom bomb and the strengthening of their bargaining position—it is that the Russians believe that the United States world position, and thus American opposition to Soviet plans, will soon be drastically undermined by an economic crisis in the United States.

There are these facts making such a Russian position reasonable from their point of view:

Unstable Economy

1. In all countries of Europe and most countries of Asia and the British Commonwealth there is a strong sector of public opinion that rightly or wrongly regards the world economic crisis of the 1930s as having been caused by the instability of American economy.

2. The ability of the United States to carry out the Truman doctrine of confining the spread of totalitarianism depends more on the ability of the United States to offer economic support to devastated and weakened countries than on the ideological sympathies of the populations of these countries with American political views.

3. The collapse of American national income, with the resulting contraction of both lending and buying power, would remove the only hope most western European countries have of getting over the hump in reestablishment of a reasonable standard of living for their people.

4. Establishment of the entire programme of international economic cooperation, symbolised by the International Bank, the International Fund and the International Trade Organisation, would be frustrated

Russian Logic

It cannot be stated as a fact, but there is a presumption so strong that most Governments act thereon that pressure for retaliation against American commerce would become irresistible in most countries in the event of another big United States depression.

The Russians are fully aware of these facts and currents of opinion. They believe, so argument runs, that the combined effect of a United States collapse in the face of present world conditions would be to cause an irreparable breach between the United States and

Hong Kong Residents, Don't Copy!

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 27. Cab driver Francis Correl got to thinking about what the woman had when she stepped from his cab into the snow with two small children. They had stopped near a bridge over Lake Springfield and she had said: "The children won't need their toys any more; I'll leave them in the back seat and you can give them to your own children."

As he drove away, Correl turned the remark over in his mind. He thought of the bridge and the icy water beneath. He stopped his cab and called the police.

The police arrived just as the woman was climbing over the bridge railing. She had a baby girl in her arms and was helping a four-year-old boy to climb over the rail.

At the police station she sobbed that she had intended to commit suicide and take her two grandchildren with her. She said that her landlord was "putting us out on the street in two days,

and I guess I got so depressed I didn't know what I was doing."

Unable To Get A Home

She said they had been unable to find another home. The children's parents both were working last night when she decided to jump.

Police withheld the woman's name. They released her to the custody of the children's parents and arranged for her to see Mayor John Kapp and housing officials, who said they would try to find the family a home.

The little boy had something to say too. "I just about changed Grandma's mind, anyway," he said, "because I kept telling her the water was awful cold."

United Press.

OLD SCHOOL TIE OUTLOOK

Manchester, Apr. 27. Speaking at the Communist rally here today, Harry Pollitt, Secretary-General of the Communist Party, charged that the Labour Party was developing "a new kind of old school tie outlook" in its appointments of persons to Government positions.

"There are very few people now in key positions who knew what it was to come dirty from work, or whose wives ever knew any anxiety about weekly income," he said.—Reuter.

Britain, and reduce the rest of the Western world to a chaotic condition in which resistance to the spread of Communism and Russian ideas of how to organise the world would be deprived of all effective force.

In the light of this analysis of Russian logic, the increasingly bitter opposition of the Soviet Union to the International Trade Organisation is understandable. If the Geneva conference should be a reasonable success it would be the greatest single blow that could be dealt to the Russian desire to see the United States labelled as a world economic menace. If the conference should fail, it would be regarded, not only in the Soviet Union, but elsewhere, that the Russians are more reliable guides to future organisation of world economy than are the Americans.—Reuter.

Austrian Grumbles

Vienna, Apr. 27. The Austrian Foreign Minister, Karl Gruber, said in a radio speech today, following his return from Moscow, that he feared the procedure in Moscow might deprive the Austrian people of their relief in free choice and produce a bitter feeling.

Gruber said the stumbling block for the Austrian treaty was the question of former German property in Eastern Austria and related problems.

He said the manner in which Austria had been treated was "without doubt the utmost contradiction of the pledge of creation of an independent and free Austria."—United Press.

America Is ON ROAD TO RUTHLESS IMPERIALISM

Washington, Apr. 28. Henry A. Wallace asserted today that American foreign policy is "on the road to ruthless imperialism" adding, however, "but it is not yet there."

Refreshed after a night's rest in New York, the former Vice-President said he will spend the month of May on a nationwide speaking tour outlining anew the opposition he voiced in Europe to the administration's programme to bolster Greece and Turkey against Communism.

His declaration that the United States is "on the road to ruthless imperialism—but it is not there yet" came in response to a question as to whether he still held the view expressed in England.

He said he agreed with Secretary of State George C. Marshall that "something had been accomplished" at the Moscow Foreign Ministers conference but declined to go into detail. He explained he will hold a news conference Monday.

Political Plans

He said "I am sure that as long as we are investing money abroad it would mean much more to the peace of the world if it were invested in productive goods than in military goods."

He disclosed he had been invited to Argentina and declared he might accept that invitation "later."

Wallace was non-committal regarding his 1946 political plans.

Answering queries as to whether he would run for a political office he said "you can't tell what you will do next year. Ask me next year."—Associated Press.

TIMBER CONFERENCE

Prague, Apr. 27. More than 100 delegates from 25 European and overseas countries will attend the International Timber Conference, which opens at Maribor on Monday. The conference will discuss the allocation of small timber reserves in Europe and will lay down a programme for the revival of forests. The conference will also deal with the question of access to forests with which there are adequate transport connections as in Brazil and Siberia.—Reuter.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

London, Apr. 27. Major-General Frank Theron, South African representative in Rome, has informed Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, that South Africa has decided to resume full diplomatic relations with Italy without waiting for the ratification of the Italian peace treaty, the Rome radio reported tonight. An Italian representative will soon leave for Pretoria, the radio added.—Reuter.

German Production For Russia

London, Apr. 27. An estimate that altogether two-thirds of current industrial production in Russian-occupied Thuringia is being used either for the occupation forces or for reparations was given today to a Reuter correspondent by Dr. Helmut Kuelz, Minister of Justice for Thuringia.

Dr. Kuelz, a member of the National Executive of the German Liberal Democratic Party and a son of Wilhelm Kuelz, came to Britain for last week's International Liberal Conference at Oxford.

Not only were there no barriers to social relations between Soviet and German officials, but Soviet-German clubs were being opened in towns like Weimar, Thuringia's capital, for the purpose of encouraging such contacts, he added.

Public order and security, he said, had greatly improved as compared with the early period of the occupation, and the population, which had originally received the Russians with all the apprehension induced by Nazi propaganda, was now feeling relieved that its fears had proved unfounded.

Conditions Hard As a result, popular confidence was increasing, although

material conditions were still hard. The general standard of living had somewhat improved in a few respects, but was still very low in others. The food situation in Thuringia, he said, was "a little better than in the British zone."

The estimate that two-thirds of the industrial production were being used for the occupation forces or for reparations, quoted by Dr. Kuelz, was an unofficial one made by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, but it has to be borne in mind that much of the raw material for German industry came from Russia, particularly most of the textiles and leather.

Reparations demands for a given period were being discussed beforehand by the Russians with the German authorities so as to make sure that they would not exceed what was possible.

The figures about the dismantling of industry in the Soviet Zone had, in Dr. Kuelz's opinion, been exaggerated. He thought they did not reach half the industrial capacity, probably considerably less, but they had not been confined to any particular group in industry.

German Officers

As for the transfer of German factories to the ownership of the Soviet Government, some 66 firms had originally been handed over in Thuringia under that scheme, but 22 had now been given back to the Germans, including the only major coal mine in Thuringia.

The ultimate fate of the Wintershall Potash Combine was still under discussion.

"Now that all Nazis have been eliminated from the judiciary, the judges are independent and irremovable again," he said.

Dr. Kuelz concluded with a vigorous denial of reports alleging that German officers had been taken into the Russian Army.

He said that he had obtained Soviet permission for his visit to Britain without difficulty.—Reuter.

San Francisco, Apr. 28. Ship Movements: Thomas J. Lyons arrived from Manila; President Jefferson arrived April 28 from Manila; Flying Scud departed for Manila April 28 and Drew Victory for Shanghai.—Associated Press.

Wallace Back In States

New York, Apr. 27. Mr. Henry Wallace arrived back in the United States by air today from his visit to London and other European capitals and announced that he will hold a press conference in Washington tomorrow afternoon and will broadcast on May 1.

"I intend to tell the people of the United States about those splendid and warm-hearted folks I found in England and Europe, who are all deeply concerned about peace," he said.

"I found in Europe what I had hoped to find—a people united for peace."

Cheers and some boos from about 50 people greeted Mr. Wallace as he stepped from his plane after flying from Orly airport, near Paris.

During his tour Mr. Wallace, travelling as a private citizen, broadcast over the British Broadcasting Corporation and addressed a number of meetings. He criticised President Truman's policy and appealed for better understanding of the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

Trieste Student Clashes

Trieste, Apr. 27. The police dispersed demonstrators when minor clashes occurred between pro-Slav and pro-Italian supporters in the centre of Trieste today during preparations for May Day labour demonstrations.

The strike of Trieste students which began last Tuesday against the removal by the Allied Military Government of Professor Angelo Cammarata, Rector of the University, will end tomorrow, the students' organisation announced tonight.

The students will "garrison" the University while regular lectures continue, they stated. The new rector chosen by the Allied Military Government was stated to have refused the appointment.—Reuter.

Copenhagen, Apr. 27. Three passengers were killed when a private plane belonging to the Danish Aero Industry crashed this afternoon near Hirtsholm, north-west of Copenhagen, today. The plane was taking part in a flying demonstration.—Reuter.

REFRIGERATORS

Important Announcement

The Public are warned that a number of

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PHILCO
ADMIRAL
FRIGIDAIRE
KELVINATOR
WESTINGHOUSE

electric refrigerators are being offered for sale in the Colony by other than authorized Agents. These units are being purchased through irregular channels, and in some cases have had their serial numbers removed. NEITHER WE NOR OUR PRINCIPALS WILL ACCEPT ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE GUARANTEE OR SERVICE OF THESE UNITS.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.,
Authorized FRIGIDAIRE Agents.

DAVIE BOAG & COMPANY, LTD.,
Authorized WESTINGHOUSE Agents.

FAR EAST IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,
Authorized KELVINATOR Agents.

GILMAN & COMPANY, LTD.,
Authorized PHILCO Agents.

UNITED DEVELOPMENT COMPANY,
Authorized ADMIRAL Agents.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & COMPANY, LTD.,
Authorized GENERAL ELECTRIC (U.S.A.) Agents.

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China Emporium (Mezzanine Floor) Telephone 26428.

BREAKFAST \$2.00
TIFFIN & DINNER \$4.50
SNACK MEAL \$2.50

Famous "TAIPO" Chicken
(Whole \$6.50)

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Quick Service — Satisfaction Guaranteed.
FROM 8 A.M. TO 10 P.M.

Of Beer and Quality

It's that little
EXTRA
something

That gives Value

There's real value in a Beer
brewed from Malt and Hops
grown in glorious sunshine
which brings out their richness,

The perfect Beer for the hot weather.

Obtainable everywhere

Sole Agents:
GRAY BROTHERS
Windsor House

TECATE BEER

PETROL PUMPING SETS

by
C. L. CONORD,
FRANCE

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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Sixth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 10th May 1947 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; and the Stables, Shan Kwang Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, 1st May 1947.

By Order,
C.B. BROWN
Secretary.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

A Memorial Service for the late King Christian X of Denmark will be held in St. John's Cathedral on Wednesday April 30th at twelve noon.

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MR. CHURCHILL v. MR. ATTLEE

Defends His Return To The Gold Standard

German Survival Essential

New York, Apr. 27. The New York National Foreign Trade Council, in a statement issued today, declared that the "survival of German industry as a world asset on the ledger of human welfare and progress should be stimulated and fostered without further delay."

The statement was sent to the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Averell Harriman, and other leading figures. It added: "As a preliminary condition to the economic rehabilitation of Germany, however, action should be taken to assure that that country will not become again capable of making war. With the continuance of necessary controls to this end, Germany should be permitted to develop its production to the point where the country will become self-supporting."—Reuter.

BOYS PLANTED A BOMB

Copenhagen, Apr. 27. The police believed today that "mischievous boys" planted the home-made two-pound bomb which exploded on Thursday night in the cellar of the Russian Consulate. The bomb made so little noise no one heard it, and fragments were not found until Friday. A similar firework bomb exploded on a Russian diplomatic car last month, but caused no damage.—United Press.

France Is Facing A Manpower Shortage

Paris, Apr. 27. France was in the position of a drowning man whose head is still above water, "and if we give up we shall sink," the Prime Minister M. Paul Ramadier, declared tonight in a speech at Millau, in southwestern France.

"I do not wish to be pessimistic," he said, "but we have not yet reached the end of our difficulties. 'Production is our chief anxiety. It depends on our resources of energy and labour. Our miners have reached the limit of their powers.'"

France, the Premier said, would face a shortage of manpower after the departure of the German prisoners of war. "We shall have to call on all available manpower in Europe, but necessarily with discrimination," he said. "We shall have to give a warm welcome to those workers who come to help us to rebuild France."

Meanwhile, speaking in Paris at a meeting of the National Committee of the MRP (Popular Republican Movement), France's second largest party, the President, M. Maurice Schumann, refused to endorse General Charles de Gaulle's new "Rally of the French People."

Schumann stated that the MRP was opposed to the divi-

POLICE NOTICE

Traffic Arrangements for the Memorial Service for the late King Christian X of Denmark to be held at St. John's Cathedral on Wednesday, 30th April, 1947.

The following road will be closed to all traffic from 11.15 a.m. to 1 p.m.:

- Garden Road between Queen's Road Central and Lower Albert Road.
- Alternative routes to the Peak may be taken as follows:
 - Ice House Street, Wyndham Street left into Arbuthnot Road, left into Upper Albert Road right into Garden Road, or.
 - Ice House Street, left into Lower Albert Road right into Garden Road.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
Hong Kong, 29th April, 1947.

Answers Charges Point By Point

London, Apr. 28. Winston Churchill last night defended his return to the gold standard in a direct reply to Prime Minister Clement Attlee's charges that Churchill was "the most disastrous Chancellor of the Exchequer of the century."

In a formal statement distributed by the Conservative Party's Central Office, Churchill said Attlee "must feel himself very hard pressed to have to go back nearly a quarter of a century to find excuses for the mismanagement and blunders of which he evidently feels his government guilty."

Churchill launched a bitter debate against his Socialist successor last week with an attack on the Government, and the Prime Minister replied Friday in Scotland where he accused Churchill of "ignorance," obsolete imperialism and poor direction of the nation's purse in the Cabinet of Stanley Baldwin.

Acted On Advice

In his rebuttal Churchill stated "during my tenure of that office (Chancellor of the Exchequer) in the Conservative Government the cost of living declined by at least 18 points while money and wages remained stable."

Of Attlee's charge that returning the nation to the gold standard—during the Churchill reign in the Exchequer—precipitated the present coal crisis, Churchill replied: "If I acted on advice. Indeed I did, on the advice of a committee appointed by Lord Snowden, the Chancellor in the Socialist Government in 1924 of which Attlee himself was a member."—Associated Press.

The Charges

Mr. Attlee's charges and Mr. Churchill's replies, point by point, follow:

Attlee: "I remember very well when Mr. Churchill was Chancellor of the Exchequer—the most disastrous Chancellor of the century."

Churchill: "During my tenure of that office in the Conservative Government, the cost of living declined by at least 18 points while money wages remained stable."

Churchill: "It was under the Socialist administration of 1929 which followed the Conservative Government that the number of unemployed first passed 2,000,000."

Attlee: "It was he (Churchill) while Chancellor of the Exchequer that brought us back on the gold standard which led to the crisis in the coal industry from which we are suffering today."

Churchill: "I acted on the advice of a Committee appointed by Lord Snowden, Chancellor in the Socialist Government in 1924, of which Mr. Attlee himself was a member. Lord Snowden, on the second reading of the gold standard bill, said that while Government had acted with undue precipitancy, he and his Socialist colleagues were in favour of a return to the gold standard at the earliest practicable moment."

Attlee: "In his speech he (Churchill) also attacked the Civil Service."

No Answer To That One

Churchill: "This is utterly untrue and must be deliberate distortion. What I said, and what I repeat, was that we have now too many officials compared with the number of wage earners engaged in productive industry. It is no fault of theirs if they are now made too numerous. It is the fault of this Government, that is constantly heaping upon them fresh tasks, many of which are needless and futile."

Mr. Churchill concluded: "Mr. Attlee must feel himself very hard pressed to have to go back nearly a quarter of a century to find excuses for the mismanagement of which he evidently feels his Government guilty."

He left unanswered, however, Mr. Attlee's charge that the Conservatives had no real detailed policy as an alternative to Socialism.—United Press.

Alarm Over Ruhr's Food Situation

Herford, Apr. 27. Alarm over the food situation was growing in the Ruhr today as reports spread around cities that even the reduced weekly bread ration of 1,500 grammes would not be met in full during the next seven-day period.

The ration had recently been cut from 2,500 grammes as the result of the gap in the arrival of shipments from the United States and a breakdown of local supplies. No confirmation of further cuts could be obtained from official sources.

"Workers are growing more and more desperate as the days go by without any sign of improvement," a highly competent German source declared. "The stage has been reached where official British announcements are regarded as just ridiculous and when the authorities say one thing, the people are often inclined to believe just the opposite."

A Military Government announcement today described the food situation as "poor throughout the North Rhine Westphalia region"—provinces which include the Ruhr and Rhineland—and admitted that of the meat ration only 50 per cent had been honoured in the past week.

Reports circulated in the Ruhr that British and German officials were in talks to secure a loan of 100,000 tons of grain from the United States to help meet the food situation.

Greatest Pilgrimage Of Recent Times

Montserrat, Apr. 27. More than 50,000 Catalan Catholics applauded frantically today as their patroness for the past thousand years, a black wooden image of Our Lady of Montserrat, was enthroned on a magnificent gold and silver throne, costing five million pesetas (about \$100,000).

Religious and regional fervour mingled in a richly coloured ceremony at the famous Montserrat Abbey, perched 3,000 feet high on the mountain-side in the northeast corner of Catalonia.

Spain's great shrine, set among towering perpendicular rocks, which in the Middle Ages could boast of half a million pilgrims in one year, today saw the greatest pilgrimage of recent times.

It was at Montserrat Abbey that Don Juan of Austria came to lay the spoils of the Battle of Lepanto and cover the walls of the Church with gold, and Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, left his sword here after a night's vigil when he bade farewell to worldly soldiering.—Reuter.

18 Riots In Calcutta

Calcutta, Apr. 27. The police fired four rounds today in Calcutta where 18 communal incidents were reported, the Bengal Government said tonight. Three people were killed and 14 injured as a result of these incidents, which included five cases of bomb throwing.

A 24-hour curfew has been imposed in the Taltola area which was the worst affected in the disturbances. In Howrah, a 17-1/2 hour curfew was imposed, following five incidents in which firearms and bombs were used.

A 24-hour curfew was imposed throughout Calcutta—industrial city in the United Provinces—following a communal flare-up in which seven have been killed as far as is known at present.

At Peshawar, in the North-west Frontier, three Sikhs were wounded when fired on today, a Government communiqué stated tonight. It is also reported that the evacuation of Hindus from the area affected by rioting, where over 100 have been killed, is continuing.—Reuter.

SEEK WAR DEAD

Paris, Apr. 27. Two Royal Air Force officers are touring the Charente Maritime Department of southwestern France to identify graves of unknown British airmen buried in the many cemeteries in the region. According to figures received, 200 British airmen of World War II were buried there.—Reuter.

German P.O.Ws. To Strike?

London, Apr. 28. A warning that German prisoners of war working on British farms might strike at harvest time unless they received more pay and more incentive to work was given to the Yorkshire branch of the National Farmers' Union by A. Sellers, a member of the Union's Yorkshire executive.

A resolution asking that government pay German prisoners more in order to get better work from them was tabled by the Pocklington branch and it was decided that details of the difficulties which might arise at prisoners camps should be forwarded to the Union Headquarters.

It was stated that there was considerable dissatisfaction among the prisoners.—Associated Press.

BOAC's New Far East Manager

London, Apr. 28. BOAC announced today that John Branker, general manager of British European Airways Corporation, is to become manager of the Eastern Division of British Overseas Airways Corporation June 1.

Branker, who is 38, is a son of Sir Sifton Branker, former Director-General of Aviation, who was killed in the R101 crash of 1930. He will be in charge of the Far East, Indian and Australian runs of BOAC.

He served in Cairo, Kisumu and Nairobi as area manager for central Africa of Imperial Airways. Soon after the formation of BOAC he became regional director for India and Burma.—Associated Press.

Wodehouse Now In The States

New York, Apr. 29. P. G. Wodehouse, the British novelist who drew criticism for his German sponsored broadcasts after his internment in France during the war, arrived in New York Saturday night in the United States liner America.

He was accompanied by his wife and said that he planned to remain in the United States for some time writing plays and books. One of his plays, he added, was being considered by a Hollywood producer.

Another passenger, Miss Mary Martin, had just spent eight months starring in the musical comedy Pacific 1890 in London. "She told reporters 'in spite of all crises I could go back tomorrow even knowing what we know about living conditions there. I think the people are more important than the weather and I simply love them over there.'"

Associated Press.

Well, Mr. Blake, Let's Wait And See

London, Apr. 27. Leonardo Blake, astrologer who claims to have predicted the correct date of the German invasion of Poland, peered into the future today and forecast:

Whether war can be prevented over Russia's policy toward Germany will become clear this summer. Some "tragic events" will befall Britain's Royal Family in August, when King George will be the centre of the "most critical constellations." A situation will arise in the matter of French and German relations which will be of great importance. The invasion of Poland, but had predicted the Nazi purge of the Jewish population of Germany. Blake predicted that the invasion of Poland, but had predicted the Nazi purge of the Jewish population of Germany.

Breeding Ground For War

Washington, Apr. 28. The Foreign Policy Association said today that the "Colonial world will remain a breeding ground for war" until dependent peoples are permitted to choose their own forms of Government. A report by Vernon McKay, historian for the Association which is a private research organization, said colonial powers must spend some of the wealth produced in the colonies on the colonies themselves if they want to keep the inhabitants from going over to Russia.

"Many dependent peoples are impressed by the record of the Soviet Union," McKay said. "Although the elaborate reform programme of Britain, France and the Netherlands gives an impression of planned certainty about the future of colonies, the fact is that in many areas a most uncertain situation prevails. This is particularly true in Indo-China and Indonesia," said McKay. "In these French and Dutch possessions nationalism is intense, natives are armed and bloodshed has aroused bitter feelings."

Sincerity And Vigour. "Intransigent nationalists among the Arabs in French North Africa, inspired by the moral support of the whole Arab world, may upset French plans for Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. Tension is high from Tunis to Casablanca. "Whether gradualism is fast enough will depend on the sincerity and vigour of each colonial power in pushing its reform programme and on the success of the United Nations in promoting an international approach to the problem."

"Economic improvement must proceed simultaneously with educational and political advance."—Associated Press.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR OPENS

Brussels, Apr. 28. The first International Fair since before the war was inaugurated here today by the Premier and Minister for Foreign Trade. There is a record entry representing 24 nations, including the United Kingdom, United States and France. The fair will last until May 7.—Reuter.

Frigidaire Refrigerators

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The Public are warned that a number of Frigidaire Refrigerators are being offered for sale in the Colony by other than the Authorised Frigidaire Agents. These Frigidaire dealers in the States and in most cases have had their serial numbers removed, thus making the guarantee null and void. Neither we nor our Principals will accept any responsibility whatsoever for these units.

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CHINESE GENERAL'S TRIAL

Opening Address For Crown

The trial of Yu Ting-wah (alias Yu Hok-chiu), a Major General of the Chinese Army Cultivation Division, Peace Preservation Corps, who is charged with the larceny of 1,750 ingots of tin on Jan. 19 and also on two counts of obtaining money by false pretences, started before Mr. Justice E. H. Williams (Pulsne Judge), in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Charged together with Yu is Dr. Wong Chup-om, who is accused of being an accessory after the fact to larceny.

Mr. A. Lonsdale, assisted by Inspector P. Smith, is conducting the case for the Crown. Mr. Y. K. Kan is holding a watching brief on behalf of the complainants, the Chinese National Resources Commission.

The first accused is represented by Mr. Charles Loseby instructed by Mr. C. A. S. Russ. Mr. B. A. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr. J. T. Prior, is appearing for the second accused.

Crown's Case

In his opening, Mr. Lonsdale said in part:

"The first accused is the representative or owner of the Cheong Ming Transportation Company and the second accused is a friend who has been resident for some time in the Colony."

"The first accused entered into a contract with the Chinese National Resources Commission to transport a quantity of tin, the value of which is around \$1,500,000, from Wuchow to Hong Kong. The material clause of the contract is that delivery shall be given on board ship at Hong Kong to the South China Branch of the Foreign Commercial Affairs Office of the Chinese National Resources Commission."

"When the cargo left Wuchow on Jan. 6, apart from the lighter staff there was on board the lighters a representative of the Cheong Ming Transportation Co., a man named Pun Po-kee, who sailed on the lighter 'Tal Tak'. A representative of the Chinese National Resources Commission, Sheung Shue, travelled on board the lighter 'Kwong Lee'."

"On the evening of Jan. 6, the lighters left Wuchow and arrived in Hong Kong on Jan. 18. The representative of the Chinese National Resources Commission had disembarked at Castle Peak and travelled to Hong Kong by road. The vessels tied up at the Macao Steamship Wharf, Connaught Road West. Sheung Shue reported the arrival of the lighters to the Chinese National Resources Commission, 18 Pedder Street."

Called At Wharf

"At about noon on Jan. 18, Sheung Shue met a Mr. Ho, who was a close associate of the first accused and as a result of what Ho said, he went to the San Kwong Hotel, where he saw first accused and spoke with him. After his conversation, which concerned the discharging of the lighters, Sheung Shue called again at the wharf to see that everything was correct."

"On the morning of Jan. 19, Sheung Shue went to see first accused at his hotel, asking him to expedite the discharging of the tin and was informed that the lighters were discharging wood oil off Chatham Road and that the tin would probably be discharged the following day."

"On the morning of Jan. 20, he again went to see the first accused and requested him to take him (Sheung Shue) to the lighters as he was anxious and did not know—being a stranger to Hong Kong—where they were. First accused replied that he himself did not know the exact location and must wait for his cargoman, despite the fact that he had already said the lighters were at Chatham Road Wharf discharging into the vegetable oil godown."

"Sheung Shue waited for about three or four hours and as the cargoman did not come, he went away. Shortly after 8 p.m. the first accused came to see him, saying that he had engaged four junks to take the tin from

the two lighters and to deliver it to the Chinese National Resources Commission but that two of the junks were missing and two of his subordinates had absconded with the cargo aboard."

"On the evening of Jan. 20, Sheung Shue was told by the first accused to report the loss to the Commission and he in turn informed first accused that he would have the remaining cargo put in the Commission's godown the next day."

The Junks

"Sheung Shue took a room at the Hotel to keep the first accused under observation that night, but first accused moved over to the Kowloon Hotel, giving the explanation that he could keep an observation on the trains coming in and out of the Kowloon Canton Railway Station. He said he would see him the next morning to report the matter to the Commission, but failed to put in an appearance. Whilst he, Sheung Shue, was out, the first accused telephoned to say that he was leaving for Canton that morning and that the second accused would bring a letter."

"At about 2 p.m. on Jan. 19, two junks arrived to take off some of the cargo and the accused's cargo escort, who had already handed over the receipts on Jan. 18 to the first accused, was present. With the junks came the man Ho Ping, who was known to be a representative of the first accused, and this man was carrying the receipts, so they commenced to off-load the tin."

"The first junk was carrying 900 ingots of tin and proceeded alone to be unloaded. The second junk was loaded with 2,000 ingots of tin and proceeded to a wharf where 250 ingots were unloaded and then carried on to another wharf, where the remaining 1,750 ingots were unloaded. I mention this particularly to show the connection between the 1,750 ingots which went into one godown and with the disposal of which the first accused was concerned, were connected very closely in their removal to the 250 ingots which added to the other 900 ingots were sold by Wong and Ho."

"Coming to the preparation which had been made for the commission of the offence which is charged against the accused, I will deal first with the 1,750 ingots of tin."

"Li Yim-pun is the manager of the Kwong Shing Cheong Co., an import and export firm, and on Jan. 10 on the introduction of a friend from Canton, he met the first accused, who stated that he had a cargo of tin arriving at Hong Kong in the near future and asked for a place to store it."

"At midday on Jan. 10, Yu telephoned Li saying that the cargo was arriving that day and at 3 p.m. the first accused telephoned saying it was on a junk near the Sai Kung Wharf and that the cargo consisted of 2,000 ingots of tin. That night, Li visited the first accused and here again was to be found Dr. Wong Chup-om, the second accused, whom he (first accused) stated would represent him in the dealing during his absence from Hong Kong."

An Advance

"On the morning of Jan. 20, the tin was stored in the godown and at 11 a.m. the first accused came to see Li in his office, requesting him to sell the tin. First accused was informed that as it was Chinese New Year no buyer could be found. The first accused then told Li that he was in urgent need of money and asked for an advance of \$100,000 on the cargo. Li was unwilling, but

DELAYED B.O.A.C. CRAFT

It was officially announced last night by the Hong Kong office of BOAC that the England Hong Kong flying-boat which, owing to bad weather had to put in at Hainan Island on Saturday, refuelled on Monday afternoon.

It is hoped that, weather permitting, the aircraft will take off for Hong Kong this morning.

eventually let him have \$73,000 which was paid in cash in \$500 notes and the first accused signed a receipt chopped by the 'Tal Cheong Company's' chop. This is a fictitious concern. The chop was found in the first accused's possession when he was arrested.

"At 2 p.m. on Jan. 21, Wong Chup-om came to the office to see Li, stating that he had been sent by Yu to take a portion of the tin away, producing a letter in an envelope from the first accused authorising the removal. This, however, was refused."

"The other amount of tin, namely 1,150 ingots, was disposed of by Ho and Wong. Their dealings in disposing of the tin, singularly enough, commenced on Jan. 11 and terminated on the morning of Jan. 20, at 9 a.m."

"Now, it is singular that on Jan. 21, in the morning, second accused paid into the China Industrial Bank the sum of \$50,000 in \$500 notes. It is singular that accused came with a solicitor's clerk on the day of first accused's arrest and interviewed him whilst under arrest, the solicitor's clerk taking advantage of the lack of knowledge of the identity of the second accused and representing him as an interpreter. The solicitor concerned is not the one at present acting for first accused. It is singular for the following reasons:

Pass Book

"Inspector Smith visited the firm with whom the 1,750 ingots had been lodged on Jan. 23, and whilst interviewing the manager, the first accused turned up and after being told that Mr. Smith was inquiring about the tin, stated that his two subordinate officers had let him down and if he could find them he might shoot them."

"He stated Wong had forced him by a gun to collect the money and that he nearly committed suicide over it that he dared not spend the money which he borrowed from the master of the firm; that he had \$3,000 with him now and that he had given \$50,000 to his friend, the second accused, for safe keeping, which second accused had put in the bank."

"First accused there and then produced the \$3,000 and a bank pass book issued by the China Industrial Bank of Hong Kong which showed one entry only, dated Jan. 21, for \$30,000. The first accused was then cautioned and arrested."

"It was thought at that time that second accused would be able to give some information about the theft of this tin and later he was approached on a number of occasions to give what information he had in his possession but his statements, after seeing the first accused, were a complete denial of his receipt of this money. The first accused and were also so patently fabrications that, when much later in the investigations it was found from another person, who will be a witness, that he had received certain money from Dr. Wong, it was decided that he must at least be an accessory after the fact to the commission of these offences."

"I would wind up by explaining the Crown's impression of how this fraud was to take place. The first accused and his two colonels were to take a part of the cargo each, the first accused taking the larger share. The colonels were to have made full arrangements for the disposal of their portion and were then to decamp."

"The first accused was then to raise a hue and cry to attract attention from himself and, having remained in the background during the actual removal, could lay the blame on the others for the

Macao Rice Exports

Macao, Apr. 27.

The ban on rice exports from Macao will be lifted as from May 1.

Thirty per cent. of imports are to be allowed for the time being for exports with chances of an increase according to the margin of reserves. Prices are to be fixed at \$55 for first class rice and \$50 for second class with an understanding that a fresh ban will be enforced in the event of increase.

Export permits are valid for the period of eight days from date of issue and are not renewable.—O.O.C.

INCOME TAX AGITATION

The executive committee of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Chinese Anti-Direct Tax Introduction Commission, headed by Mr. Robert Der, called on the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (R. R. Todd) as well as the Chinese Representatives on the Legislative Council yesterday and discussed the question of income tax. The "China Mail" has been informed that there has been a most favourable response by individual Chinese firms to the appeal issued by the Commission for all who are opposed to income tax to come forward and sign the new petition to be submitted to Government.

whole of the missing cargo. It is suggested in fact that his notions were to double-cross his accomplices, who would be found in China, if at all, where their allegations against him would not be capable of proof.

Sheung's Evidence

"His difficulty was to dispose of the tin and though he had received a portion of the money the balance was still outstanding and, being in the region of \$200,000, was sufficient to attract him back to Hong Kong when he found that his agent, second accused, was unable to get possession of the tin."

Sheung Shue was then called to give evidence. Cross-examined by Mr. Loseby, Sheung agreed that it was his duty to represent the Chinese National Resources Commission and to see that the tin actually went into the godowns of the Commission. "If he had done his duty, the tin could not have been stolen. It was the duty of Pun Po-kee to act as escort for the cargo on behalf of the transportation company."

Sheung said that he did not know anything of a travelling trader's custom. He said he was never informed that there were two subordinates helping first accused, nor was he informed that Wong and Ho had been entrusted by first accused to deal with the tin and in connection with the whole matter of getting it to the godowns.

Sheung said that he was first informed about the loss of the tin at about six or seven o'clock on Jan. 20. First accused said that he had been let down by his subordinates. First accused did say that he would endeavour to locate the tin and that if he failed, he would find other tin to replace that which had been lost."

Sheung Shue said that he did not know that there was a clause in the contract which stated that first accused would have to pay CNY\$100,000 for every day's delay after the stipulated period of delivery. He did not know if first accused's company had to make good any tin lost or short delivered."

In reply to Mr. Bernacchi, Sheung said that he first met second accused on Jan. 18. Sheung agreed that when he met second accused, they exchanged cards. Sheung admitted that it was while he, his wife, first accused and Pun Po-kee were at the Sai Kung Wharf that first accused suggested reporting the matter to the Commission, and that he replied to the telephone office, where first accused sent a telegram to the Chinese Military authorities."

After Pun Po-kee had given evidence, hearing of the case was adjourned till this morning.

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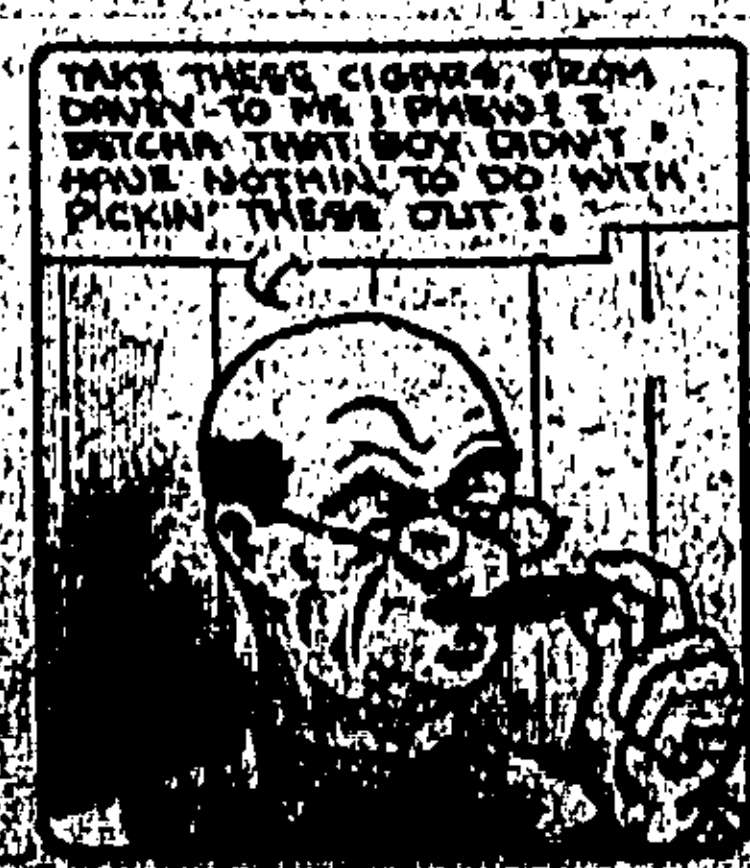
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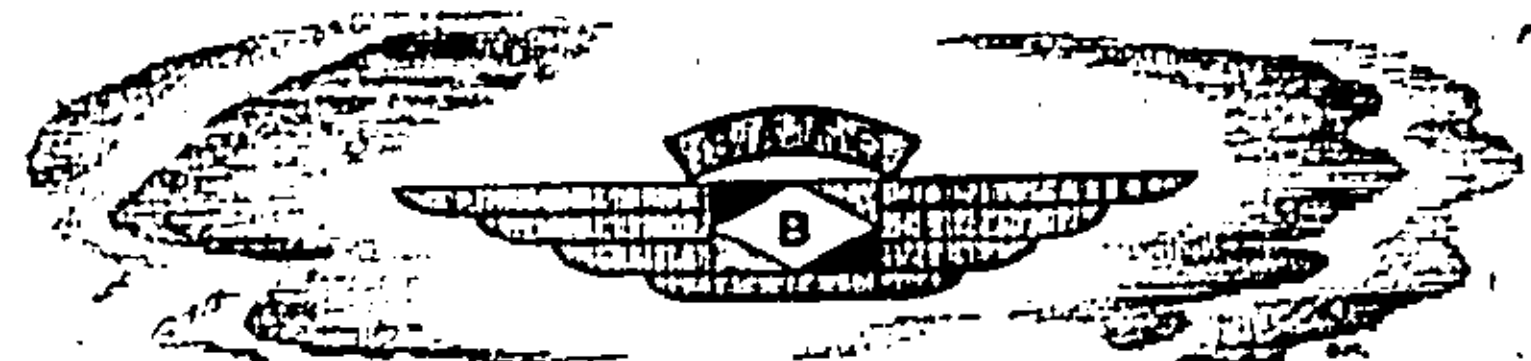
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The Family of the late Mr. Chau Man Chi thank all friends and relatives for condolences, floral tributes and attendance at the funeral.

AMERICA'S NEW ROLE

Mr. Henry Wallace's tour of Europe, in condemnation of the foreign policy of his own country, has had, at least, one useful result. He has awakened British people to the supreme importance to themselves and the world of the new course on which the United States is embarking. With a reluctance that anyone who has read British history will be quick to understand, the people of the United States are settling upon their shoulders the burden of power. The lesson to be read on many pages of British history, but nowhere more clearly than in the early story of the Empire in India, is that power and responsibility cannot be divorced. If a man sees a crime committed which is within his power to stop and does not raise his hand, he is morally guilty. The same is true of States. When the representatives of the British Raj in India found themselves in possession of effective power, they were drawn on inevitably to exert that strength in a way they believed to be good. The acceptance of the responsibility which power brings is loosely called imperialism. This is an unpopular word which Mr. Wallace abhors. The swing of American policy into line with that pursued both by the Churchill Government and by Mr. Bevin on behalf of Britain he regards as a betrayal of the Roosevelt doctrine of the Four Freedoms. He calls with striking eloquence for the use of American ploughs and tools to free the world from want; but the policy he decries is the use of American guns to rid the world of fear. Who can doubt that peace and order must precede any great project for economic reconstruction? What would be the use of American ploughs to Turkey with 1,000,000 of her peasants in arms through fear?

Mr. Wallace tried to escape this question by denying the existence of any cause for fear. Though he seemed to think that expansionist policies by the United States would lead eventually to a world-wide war, similar policies by Soviet Russia apparently would not. Oratorically he asked if the hands of ragged volunteers in the Greek mountains were such a terrible threat to the world. If those "volunteers" are the fifth column of a totalitarian Power, a sect without national loyalties, the answer must be "Yes." There is a sinister consistency between their activities and prior events in Azerbaijan, between the implications of their victory and the demand for a Russian base at Salonika. In face of this logic Mr. Wallace has throughout adhered to his belief that free enterprise unaided can exist alongside an armed Communism. He has not, however, offered a way to reconcile his views with the demand put forward by a Communist spokesman at Geneva, for the abandonment of the attempt to revive world trade along the lines of American policy simply because the Soviet-dominated group of States do not subscribe to its principles. This is the blunt answer to Mr. Wallace's dream of devoting America's power and wealth to economic reconstruction. It is the uncompromising negative which meets every attempt to create a modus vivendi with the Communist States. This is the same answer that was given to the request for free navigation of the Danube. Such are the facts which have forced the United States to assume a new role in the world. Mr. Wallace has called upon Britain to give a lead. It is now seen that she gave it over twenty years ago. The United States is now responding to it.

The Possibility Of A Communist Collapse Is As Remote As Ever

China's New Government May Re-Open Peace Door

By R. ALDEGUER

Permanent peace for China's 450 million has been made its prime objective as China's first multi-party State Council—the nation's new highest policy-making body—settles down to grapple with the many urgent problems confronting the country.

Although under no delusion as to the difficulty of the task, not one of the 20 members of the State Council raised a dissenting voice when a proposal was put forward that an all-out effort should be made to end the civil war.

There are no indications yet as to how they intend to approach the problem—one which has hitherto defied the best brains of two continents to solve—but members of the Council seem confident that they can at least get the Communist back to the conference table.

Informed political observers, although pessimistic regarding their chances of settling the long-standing dispute between the Kuomintang and Communist parties, concede this much: That they will probably be able to reopen the door—now tightly closed—to peace talks.

For one thing, the majority of members of the new Council are considered to be liberals in whose hands, said General George Marshall in his farewell China statement, the salvation of China lies—and as such are unlikely to be regarded with the same suspicion and mistrust as the previous exclusively Kuomintang Government.

Persona Grata

In any peace effort initiated by the State Council, General Chang Chun, new Premier and leading Kuomintang Liberal, is likely to play the leading role, as he is considered very much persona grata with the Communists.

It is known that few, if any, of the men controlling the destinies of China today believe that the present Kuomintang-Communist dispute can be settled on the battlefield.

It was this conviction, more than anything else, which determined the minority parties and independents to exert from the Kuomintang, as the price of their participation in the reorganised government, a written pledge—along with 11 others—that political settlement of the civil strife will be one of the cardinal points in the interim coalition ministry's home policy.

True, under the pledge finally signed the Government is not compelled to make any approach to the Communists until after the two main railways in the north—the Peiping-Hankow and the Tientsin-Nanking—have been reopened to traffic and the Reds show willingness to talk, but these conditions are not expected to deter the State

Council from launching a peace move as soon as circumstances seem favourable.

No Decline

Despite considerable wishful thinking to the contrary by pro-Kuomintang diehards, it is becoming clearer every day that there has been no serious decline in the morale of the Communists as the result of the loss of Yenan, Red capital for 13 years. In at least seven provinces of China today Red armies are battling as hard as they have in the past.

In addition, in many sectors announced by the Government as "completely cleared of Communists" there are still sizeable pockets of Red troops, most of them located in almost inaccessible mountainous areas, rebuilding and biding their time for renewed activity.

Thus, to the majority of China's new Ministers, as well as to all thinking Chinese people, the possibility of a Communist collapse appears as remote as ever, and to achieve early peace a solution by political means seems the only way out.

Another major task confronting the State Council during its eight-month term of office—it is scheduled to go out of existence with enforcement of the Constitution in December—is the permanent solution of the economic crisis facing the nation. Linked up with this is the entire question of China's economic reconstruction.

Full Freedom

An one Chinese observer remarked, there can be no economic recuperation unless simultaneously there is economic reconstruction. And in the political field it will devolve on the State Council to see that China's first nationwide elections to the National Assembly, the Legislative Yuan and the

Control Yuan are carried out with full freedom and fairness. The State Council is meant to be a 40-man body, but because of the boycott by the Communist Party and the Democratic League, there are only 20 members. The 11 vacant seats, however, are still reserved for Communist and Democratic League delegates.

Before agreeing to join the Council the minority parties made the Kuomintang sign a document stating the principle under which the Council and other governmental organs were being reorganised.

The chairman of the new State Council is Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in his capacity as head of State.

The Membership

The Kuomintang members are General Chang Chun; Dr. Sun Fo; Mr. Tai Chuan-hsien; Mr. Yu Yu-jen; Mr. Chu Cheng; Dr. T. V. Soong; Mr. Wang Wen-hao; Dr. Wang Shih-chieh; Dr. Wang Chung-hui; Dr. Shao Li-tse; Dr. Chiang Mon-lin and Cheng Chih-chou. Lu Chang Chia, Miu Yung-chien, Liu Chung-hsin and Chen Tulei.

The independent leaders belonging to the Council are Mr. Teh-hui, representative of Manchurian interests; Wang Yun-wu, Minister of Economic Affairs; Mr. K. P. Chen, Shanghai banker, and Mr. Pao Er-han, Vice-Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government.

The Young China Party is represented by Tseng Chi, Chen Chi-tien, Secretary-General of the Party, Ho Lu-chih, head of the Party's research department, and Yu Chia-chu.

The four Democratic Socialists are Wu Hsien-tse, vice-chairman of the Party; Chi Yu-shen, chairman of the Organisation Department; Hu Hai-man, Standing Committee member, and A. N. Other (to be announced later following Chung Fu-lin's inability to accept owing to illness).—Reuter.

THIS SEA MONSTER WAS CARRIED ASHORE

But Harry Lacked Interest

By R. G. HARRIS

If Capt. Bill Atkins had come home and told his Brooklyn neighbours about encountering a sea monster they probably would not have believed him, being the sceptical Brooklynites they are. But he brought the thing home with him.

The neighbours gazed in amazement. It was a fish four and a half feet long, weighing 70 pounds, with four horns, five rows of vicious teeth in a mouth the size of a football, a horrible wrinkled skin, flippers like a seal, two feet each equipped with five toes, an antenna a foot long protruding from its forehead and baleful green eyes.

Captain Atkins' fish story, authenticated by the catch itself, began when he took out his 64-foot cruiser, Marion C, which he uses as a charter fishing boat here and in Florida. Arriving off Ambrose Light, he saw other fishermen hauling in cod, and he dropped anchor. Four hours later he and his temporary mate, whom he could identify only as "Harry," had caught eight cod and were preparing to call it a day when there was a heavy tug on one of the lines. They heaved on it and finally the fish at the other end gave way. Harry broke away and put as much distance as the boat allowed between himself and the fish.

But Atkins took a two-by-four, slugged the monster over the head and hauled him aboard. Harry came back and stood there in horror, examining the creature. The fish shook off the effect of the two-by-four, looked up at the men and began walking slowly across the deck toward him. Harry went away again.

Sterned Stuff

Atkins was man of sterned stuff. He picked up a hammer and slugged the monster again. It went down and the captain got his ship underway for shore. Back in Brooklyn, he tied the fish to the front fender of his automobile and went from the market to his home, trying to find out what he had caught. He was not sure.

An ichthyologist at the American Museum of Natural History finally identified it. The marine biologist, he said, was known as the "angler fish," or the "goosefish," or the "flashing frog," although its official name is "Lophius piscatorius."

The expert said that one of its most interesting characteristics was that it seldom swims, but walks on the bottom of the ocean, waving its antenna to attract other fish. When it walked across the boat deck, Atkins did not know of that characteristic—and neither did Harry, who, however, after the boat docked, showed no further interest in learning anything at all about the monster.—United Press.

CARNIVAL By Dick Turner



BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

GUARDS LOSE VALUE

Practically every table of card valuation treats a king or queen as a bare "plus value" when it is not guarded by one small card in the case of the higher honor or two in the case of the lower. That is more or less sound conservatism before the bidding begins, but it can be almost thrown into the scrap heap if your partner makes any call which indicates likelihood of high card strength in his hand. If he has a higher honor in the suit of your own, the value of the unguarded honor is promoted greatly, and often it is so when he has a smaller honor.

SK10986542
H K
DK741704
C K

S Q 3	N	S A 7
H A J 9 7	W	H 10 8 4 2
6	E	D A J 9
D Q 10 8 6	S	C 7 4 2
C 10 5		

S None
H Q 5 3
D 8 3 2
CA Q J 9 8 6 3

(Dealer: North. North-South vulnerable.)

North	East	South	West
1 S	Pass	2 C	2 H
2 S	3 H	4 C	Pass
Pass	4 H	Dbl	Pass
4 S	Dbl	5 C	Dbl

North was undoubtedly criticisable for opening the bidding when so short of the standard minimums of high card strength, especially in view of the vulnerability. But he made a much worse mistake later, through failing to realize the promotional value of high cards opposite high cards. That value exists not only for the purpose of helping your

own side make a contract, but also with your cards played on defense.

The auction should have ended with South's double of 4-Hearts. North had already given his partner a bit of warning about the weakness of his hand by passing the 4-Clubs bid on the preceding round despite the fact that South had shown a good deal of "stuff" by making that call as a "free bid" over East's 3-Hearts. But the mild panic which assailed North then because of his original sin became a mental rout after South doubled the hostile heart game contract.

North should have realized then that his singleton kings had taken on real value, and that less danger existed in passing than in reaching to 4-Spades, when his partner's calls had denied hope of a game in the major. The 4-Hearts doubled could not fail to be set a trick with two in clubs plus a ruff of spades and a trump trick, whereas the 4-Spades or the eventual 5-Clubs could both be lambasted, each for at least two tricks.

Tomorrow's Problem

S J 10 9 4 3 2
H 8 6 5 3
D None
C K Q 10

S A 8 7	N	S K
H A Q	W	H K 10 9
D Q 10 9 7	E	D J 5 4
6 3	S	C A 9 6 2
C 7 4		

S Q 6 5
H J 7
D A K 8 2
C J 8 5 3

(Dealer: West. Neither side vulnerable.)

Against the 3-No Trumps of West, who also had bid diamonds, what is the best defence?

Seeing Round The Corner

Science has turned up now with an electronic "watch dog." It is a machine called a "microwave unit," and combines the characteristics of both the electric eye and radar. It can "see" through walls and around corners.

The practical applications of this device, which "sees" by means of high-frequency radio waves are many, its inventors say.

For instance, the machine, operating on ordinary house current, can throw a beam through a door or around a corner. If an intruder gets in the way of that beam, he causes a warning bell to ring.

It is even possible that the machine may be used as an automatic garage door opener. That would be fine for the motorist who hates to get out into the weather to open the garage doors. By the same principle, it could close the doors.

Applications of the machine are limited only by the ingenuity of the engineers and the needs of industry, according to W. C. White, electronics engineer at the General Electric Co. While the device operates

through use of a reflector, focusing the microwaves in a beam and reflecting them from objects, similar to the way that radar impulses and a beam of light are reflected. The beams may be made to pass through a brick wall and can be directed around a corner by means of a hollow metallic pipe.

For receiving the radiated beams, a silicon crystal detects the microwave beam, and the resulting output can be made to indicate on a meter the radio field intensity, or to operate a relay which in turn rings a bell or activates some other device.

The machine resembles a large flashlight. It weighs only four pounds. The entire unit, comprising tube, circuit, transformer, antenna and reflector, can be held in one hand.

The units are being used for demonstration purposes in schools and colleges, according to White. There they are being used for teaching fundamental characteristics of radio and light waves.

microwaves makes them suitable for study in the classroom. Another is that it can be operated on ordinary house current. The machine converts this current into electro-magnetic waves of about five inches in length.—United Press.

DEATH OF PR. GIULIO

Milan, Apr. 27. Prince Giulio Di Vietri of Naples died soon after being taken to a hospital in Venice yesterday.

He was stated to have taken a strong dose of sleeping draught at his hotel. He left a letter, the contents of which the police declined to disclose. Prince Giulio was 51.—Reuter.

Tehran, Apr. 27. The newspaper "Atash" reported today that police and workers clashed in Buehreh yesterday after workers had gone on strike, presumably to force the withdrawal of a political candidate. The paper said some were killed and the unit was arrested. —United Press.

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